The Time Piece.

VOL. II. No. 46.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.] *NEW YORK*, FRIDAY, *DECEMBER* 29, 1797. [SIX CENTS.

PUBLISHED ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, & FRIDAYS, BY P. FRENEAU & M. L. DAVIS, No. 26, MOORE STREET, NEAR WHITEHALL.

Literary.

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

BRIEF ACCOUNT of WOMEN of DIFFERENT NATIONS

ASIA.

Ceylon.

THE women here have their hair combed back and hanging on their ſhoulders, ſhining with cocoa nut oil; a waiſtcoat fitted cloſe to their bodies ſhews their ſhape, and a piece of callico being wrapped about them falls below their knees, and is longer or ſhorter according to their quality. They wear jewels in their ears, in which they bore great holes; they alſo wear necklaces, and have bracelets on their arms, abundance of rings on their fingers and toes, and a girdle or two of ſilver wire or plate about their waiſts. Though they have a ſtately mien, they are obliging to their inferiors, with whom they freely converſe. When they go abroad, they throw a piece of ſtriped ſilk over their heads.

Marriages in this country are uſually coucluded by the parents while their children are very young, without conſulting them: but the ſame care is taken as in India, that the married couple be of the ſame caſt or tribe.

Theſe contracts are far from being conſidered as indiſſoluble, for the parties, after trying one another's temper, are at liberty to part and match elſewhere, and this they are ſometimes known to do ſeveral times, before they fix on thoſe they like, but as they give with their daughters portions of cattle, ſlaves and money, either theſe, or an equivalent, muſt be returned with the woman, the man keeping the male children, and the woman the girls.

Though no man is allowed more than one wife, it is ſaid to be common for a woman to have two huſbands, and thoſe to be brothers, who keep houſe together, and the children acknowledge both for their father.

At Tonquin

The men purchaſe their wives, and the people are allowed to have what number of them they pleaſe; but in time of ſcarcity, the poor are frequently compelled to ſell both their wives and children for food. The people are very profuſe at their weddings, and that man muſt be very poor indeed whoſe marriage feaſt does not laſt three days; yet they may divorce their wives for a very ſlight offence; but the woman has not the ſame priviledge, for ſhe cannot get rid of her huſband, except he be guilty of ſome very notorious crime: however, the man is obliged to reſtore the goods he had with his wife, and to keep the children. If a woman be convicted of adultery, ſhe is expoſed to an elephant, bred up for theſe executions; and he having toſſed her up in the air, the no ſooner falls than he tramples her to death.

A man's meeting a woman when he firſt goes out in a morning is eſteemed ominous, and on ſuch an occaſion he returns home, and will not ſtir out for ſeveral hours.

The Siameſe

Women wrap a cloth about their middle which hangs down to the calf of their legs. They cover their breaſts with another cloth, the ends of which hangs over their ſhoulders. The common people are almoſt naked and were neither ſhoe nor ſlippers. The women were as many rings on the three laſt fingers of each hand as they can keep on, and bracelets upon their wriſts, and ancles, with pendants in their ears ſhaped like a pear:—They bathe in the rivers and ſwim like the men, but never without the cloth that hangs from the waiſt. *Loubiere* commends them for their modeſty. Adultery is hardly ever heard of at Siam.

If a perſon intends to marry his ſon into any family, he employs ſome woman to make the propoſal to the girl's relations; and if it be accepted, an aſtrologer is called in to calculate the nativity of the young man and his miſtreſs to know if it will prove a happy match, and to aſk him whether the family they marry into is rich; for the tyranny of the government induces every one to conceal his wealth. Upon the aſtrologer's anſwer, both ſides form their reſolutions; and if the parents be agreed, the youth is allowed to viſit his miſtreſs three times, and make her a preſent of betel or fruit.—The relations are preſent at the third viſit and then the lady's portion is laid down; and the marriage being looked upon as compleat, preſents are made them by their friends. Some days after the conſummation, they go to the houſe where the wedding is kept, and ſpringling the married couple with holy water, repeat ſome prayers for their happineſs.

The men are allowed more wives than one; but this liberty is ſeldom taken, unleſs by the great men. When they have ſeveral wives, one is entitled the great wife, and the others are purchaſed and attend upon her.—None but the children of the chief wife inherit the huſband's eſtate; for thoſe of the inferior wives are eſteemed ſlaves, and both they and their children may be ſold by the heir.

The wives of the *Siameſe* work for their huſbands, and maintain them all the time they are in the king's ſervice, which is at leaſt ſix months in the year. The liberty of divorce is allowed; but it is only in the huſband's power to divorce his wife, and then he reſtores the portion ſhe brought: the children are equally between them, unleſs there be an odd one, which falls to the woman's ſhare; for ſhe takes the firſt and third, and all the odd numbers. After the divorce they are both at liberty to marry again on the very day if they think fit. But though theſe divorces are allowed, the people think them very diſreputable.

The huſband has an abſolute authority in his family, and may ſell all his wives and children, except the chief; and after his death the widow has the power of ſelling her offſpring, except the children of the even number, the ſale of which the father's have a right to prevent.

Though the *Siameſe* women manage all the trade, and enjoy perfect liberty, it is ſaid they will not admit viſits from men, and are more jealous of their huſband's honour, than the huſbands themſelves. The wives of people of diſtinction ſeldom ſtir abroad but to the temples, or to make a family viſit. This does not proceed from their being reſtrained by their huſbands, but from their placing their glory in their chaſtity, which renders them extremely cautious of giving the leaſt colour for ſcandalous reports; and it is obſerved of the Indian women in general, that they had rather die by the hands of their huſbands, than be taken priſoners by their enemies.

(To be continued.)

"THERE IS NOTHING GOT BY WORKING,"

SAYS a certain claſs of people;—and they are partly in the right, according to the work done by them, as will appear by the following ſketch.

In the morning, when mankind in general ought to be earning their bread by the ſweat of their brow, we find thoſe complainants ſlumbering and yawning on the hammock of idleneſs;—and 'till Sol begins to deſcend from the meridian hemiſphere, they may, moſt commonly, be viewed in the ſame ſituation. The clock ſtrikes *ten*, it ſtartles the ſlumberers, but thre is no work to be done yet; it is requiſite for the preſervation of health, and to keep from ſinking into oblivion, the excellent name of a gentleman, that the morning gown ſhould be thrown over the ſhoulders and a walk taken, which frequently occupies two or three hours. The clock ſtrikes *two*, and home marches the man that makes nothing by woring—but it is dreadful cruel to go to work, although neceſſity requires it; upon the whole, it will be determined that it is too late in the day to begin a piece of work, and that they will omit it 'till early next day—next day arrives, but yawning, ſleeping, and walking is neceſſary—uſe makes a ſecond nature;—it happens to be a pleaſant day, gunning will be found to coincide directly with their feelings, and no work is done this day. Thus day after day is ſpent, debts are contracted, notes given, and ſold at a large diſcount; ſoon we find that houſe, ſhop and furniture are taken by execution,—and of courſe comes the ſolemn meſſage,—"*for want thereof take the body.*" The poor man then laments his ill-fortune, and blames himſelf for believing that *there is nothing got by working.*

There is another claſs of thoſe wrong thinkers, alias idlers, compoſed of Farmers and mechanicks, who by induſtry and good economy, accumulated a ſnug little fortune, which they have diſpoſed of and commenced traders, becauſe they (are willing to) think, that *there is nothing got by working.*

SOMEBODY.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE TIME PIECE.

State of New York, ſſ. } BE it known, that on this twenty ſixth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, before me, Tunis Wortman, one of the public notaries of the ſaid ſtate, reſiding in the city of New York, by lawful authority duly admitted and ſworn, perſonally appeared Jacob Crowninſhield, a native and inhabitant of the town of Salem, in the county of Eſſex, and ſtate of Maſſachuſetts; who being by me duly ſworn, did depoſe and ſay—That he came to this city about three weeks ſince upon buſineſs; and on Monday laſt obtained information that John Underwood, a native of Salem aforeſaid, and a citizen of the United States, was detained by dureſs on board the Britiſh ſloop of war called the Hunter, then under the command of Tudor Tucker, and lying in the Eaſt River, oppoſite to the Fly Market, the aforeſaid John Underwood having written to a certain capt. Ropes, informing him of his ſituation, and requeſting that means might be taken for the reſtoration of his liberty; That this deponent was acquainted with the ſaid John Underwood, and alſo with his mother and brothers; knew them to be natives and inhabitants of Salem, and had been previouſly informed of his being preſſed in the ſervice of the Britiſh king; That this deponent being warmly intereſted, together with col. Ebenezer Stevens, of this city, applied to Meſſrs. Armſtrong and Barnewall, merchants in this city, being the agents for the Britiſh ſhip Hunter, who gave this deponent and col. Stevens a note to capt. Tucker; That this deponent and col. Stevens then waited upon capt. Tucker, who informed them that Underwood was an American, but that he had entered on board the ſhip, and that he could not releaſe or give him up at any rate; That this deponent then propoſed an accommodation, provided captain Tucker would conſent to liberate Underwood, which capt. T. however peremptorily refuſed; That in the courſe of converſation upon the ſubject, captain Tucker, after ſome heſitation, conſented to give this deponent a letter to the commanding officer (in his abſence) of the ſhip, permitting him to ſee and converſe with Underwood, on board of the veſſel; That this deponent ſhortly afterwards went on board the veſſel, and was accordingly permitted to ſee and converſe with Underwood; That while this deponent was on board the Hunter a man by the name of Evans, ſaid to be her ſecond lieutenant, acknowledged that they had other American citizens on board, at the ſame time haughtily alledged that they would keep them at all events; That Underwood expreſſed the ſtrongeſt ſolicitude to obtain his releaſe, and informed this deponent that he had been preſſed and detained in the Britiſh ſervice near three years, having during that period been turned over from ſhip to ſhip; That Evans in the courſe of converſation mentioned his ſurpriſe that the captain ſtaid on ſhore ſo long, and expreſſed a wiſh that he would come on board and ſet ſail with his ſhip; That he at the ſame time alſo ſtated that they had procured ſome men here and ſhould run a riſque of loſing them all; That two men had taken the waterman's barge from the ſhip and made their eſcape at noon day; That the captain was *an old fool and an old woman*; That this deponent then returned to the ſhore, and, accompanied by Col. Stevens, attended at the office of the Mayor, and repreſenting to him the circumſtances before mentioned, or the moſt material parts of the ſame, the Mayor then referred them to Judge Troup for redreſs; That Judge Troup on being waited upon, appearing to doubt his authority to grant them the deſired redreſs, they applied to Col. Hamilton, of this city, who recommended them to Mr. M'Kinna, to whoſe office they accordingly went; That Mr. M'Kinna then commenced meaſures for the relief of Underwood, and Col. Stevens and this deponent departed from his office; that this deponent ſhortly afterwards called again at the office of Mr. M'Kinna, and was informed that Judge Troup had allowed a writ of *Habeas Corpus* for the relief of Underwood, which writ was put into the hands of Mr. Harriſon, a deputy of the marſhal of the diſtrict; That this deponent accompanied Mr. Harriſon to ſee capt. Tucker, and upon their finding him, Mr. Harriſon mentioned his errand; That this deponent then adviſed capt. Tucker to give an order for the liberation of Underwood, which he then and there complied with; That this deponent, upon receiving this order, prevailed upon Mr. Harriſon to accompany him on board the Hunter; That this deponent, attended by Mr. Harriſon and a capt. Harraden, went on board the Hunter and preſented the order of her captain, which was complied with, and Underwood brought to the ſhore by this deponent and his attendants; That Underwood then informed this deponent that other American citizens were impriſoned on board the Hunter, and mentioned the names of George Free, of N. Carolina, and Joſeph Preſſey, of Wilcaſſet, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts; That a ſeaman belonging to capt. Harraden's veſſel then mentioned his being acquainted with Preſſey—that he was born in the ſame town with himſelf—that Preſſey's parents were reputable people in that place—that Preſſey had been abſent for two years, and that his parents were ignorant of his fate; That

Underwood then ſtated that he had left Preſſey in tears, declaring that he would effect his eſcape by ſwimming from the veſſel, or that he would periſh in the attempt; That this deponent alſo ſaw a man in tears whom he now knows to be Preſſey, though he was unacquainted with him at the time; That Underwood, together with the deponent, ſhortly after appeared before Judge Troupe, who examined Underwood, and endorſed on the writ that he was diſcharged; which writ was given to capt. Tucker by the deputy marſhal, perhaps as a juſtification for his delivering up the man; That Judge Troupe appeared much intereſted in the tranſaction, and declared it to be ſhameful conduct to detain American citizens againſt their inclination, at the ſame time offering to grant writs, at the deponent's requeſt, for the other citizens detained; That ſimilar writs were afterwards iſſued for the relief of Preſſey and Tree, in conſequence of which, this deponent has been informed, and verily believes, that capt. Tucker was brought before Judge Troupe; That capt. Tucker then ſwore that he had no man on board his ſhip by the name of Joſeph Tracey, and that Geo. Tree had ſerved in the Britiſh army in Nova Scotia; That a gentleman who happened to be then preſent at the office of Judge Troupe, declared that he knew a man named George Tree, who had ſerved in the Britiſh army at Nova Scotia, and that, from the deſcription of his perſon given by capt. Tucker, he believed him to be the ſame individual; That Underwood, nevertheleſs, perſiſted to declare that there was an American citizen on board the Hunter by the name of Preſſey or Tracey; That ſome little miſtake had originated from an inaccuracy in the common pronunciation of his name, of which captain Tucker had endeavoured to avail himſelf, upon which the Judge directed, or requeſted, captain Tucker to be brought before him again—which laſt mentioned circumſtances this deponent received from the information of Judge Troup and Mr. Harriſon, and verily believes to be accurate and correct; That captain Tucker was again accordingly brought before Judge Troup, when this deponent and Mr. John Saunders, merchant, of this place, were preſent; That captain Tucker then owned that the aforeſaid Joſeph Preſſey and a certain John Mitchell of Marblehead were detained on board his veſſel, and at length conſented to give a written order for their enlargement which order was handed to this deponent in the words and figures following, viz.

"*You are to deliver up to the bearer John Mitchell, and Joſeph Plaſy or Troſey, with their cloaths and bedding.*

New York, Dec. 22d. 1797. } TUDOR TUCKER.

To the commanding officer on board the Hunter."

That the deponent then procured a boat, and accompanied by the deputy marſhall and his brother, Richard Crowninſhield, went towards the ſhip. As ſoon as they appeared near to her, the officers ordered them to keep away; the deponent replied that he had an order or a letter from the captain, which he muſt deliver, and immediately ordered the men in his boat to row along ſide of the ſhip at all hazards; That this deponent then went up the ſide of the Hunter, and was going a board, but was ſtopped on the gunwale, and there delivered the order to a Mr. M'Culloch, who inſtantly, upon peruſing its contents, refuſed to comply, and declared that he would not deliver up the men to any body on earth; That this deponent then endeavoured to perſuade him to the contrary, and in about five minutes afterwards with his attendants were permitted to go on board and converſe with Preſſey and Mitchell who wiſhed to become liberated, but appeared too much intimidated to freely declare their ſentiments; That the officers of the ſhip appeared to be exceedingly exaſperated; That they openly aſſerted no man dared to ſpeak his mind in a ſhip of his Britannic majeſty; That they expreſſed themſelves in very ſevere terms with reſpect to the conduct of the captain in conſenting to give up the men; That one of the men had entered and the other been preſſed, and that they were determined to keep both; That if the captain remained here much longer they would at all hazards take the ſhip from him, carry her to the Cheſapeake, and deliver her up to the admiral; That they expreſſed a wiſh that the fort would fire into them, mentioning it to be juſt the thing that they wanted; That one of the officers of the ſhip then handed a letter to this deponent to be forwarded by him to the captain on ſhore, intimating that it contained a peremptory refuſal to comply with his orders; the deponent freely, in the attainment of his object, returned again to ſhore—Preſſey at that inſtant ſtepped by him, and in a low voice entreated him, for God's ſake, to make haſte, for that he was afraid of his life; That capt. Tucker not being at home, he ſaw and ſpoke to Mr. Mumford, the purſer, to whom he delivered the letter, and that Mumford then brought down his ſhip book, to ſhew him, as he aſſerted, that Underwood had entered; but that Mumford completely failed in producing any memorandum to that effect; that the deponent by this means procuring an opportunity of obſerving a ſingle page of the ſhip's book, and on that page alone, under the column ſpecifying the "*place from whence*," perceived that four Americans belonged to the Hunter; That this deponent does not recollect to have ſeen the names, but plainly remembers that one was mentioned as a native of N. York, another of N. Jerſey, another of Salem and another as an "American, native place unknown;" That upon this deponent's obſerving to him that his ſhip appeared to be half manned by Americans, he inſtantly cloſed the book from his ſight: That this deponent, on returning home accidentally met capt. Tucker, and informed him of the refuſal of his officers to comply with his orders; That capt. Tucker then appeared, or pretended to appear, angry, and promiſed to accompany the deponent to the ſhip himſelf; That the deponent afterwards went, in the evening of Friday laſt, on board the Hunter with capt. Tucker; and as ſoon as they came on board, capt. Tucker ordered the two men into the boat; That capt. Tucker then reprimanded his lieutenant for diſobedience of orders, and high words enſuing between them, the officers of the Hunter remained inflexible in their determination to detain the men; That after ſome altercation, capt. Tucker yielded to the obſtinacy of his officers, or to his own private wiſhes, and notwithſtanding his former orders in writing, perſonally told the deponent that he would not deliver them up; That the officers of the Hunter abuſed the deponent, calling him a mutinous fellow—a damn'd Yankee raſcal—expreſſing regret that they had not brought him to the gunwale, or had not blown out his brains—courageouſly intimating to him that the time was not yet too late, and with all the magnanimity of heroes, damned the city, the country, and the government; That notwithſtanding the illiberal manner in which this deponent was treated, and the poſitive order the captain had already given for the liberation of the men, he propoſed to capt. Tucker that they ſhould be brought before Judge Troupe, and pledged his honour that they ſhould be again delivered up, if it was not proved that they were citizens of the United States, or if the fact of their *voluntary* entry into the Britiſh ſervice was eſtabliſhed; That the officers, with their uſual urbanity and dignified refinement of manners, were pleaſed to call the propoſal a damn'd Yankee trick, and refuſed on their part to comply; That the deponent after returning on ſhore fell in company with Commodore Nicholſon and Mr. G. N. Bleecker, who ſhewed him a Philadelphia paper, containing an account of the eſcape of Henry Miles and Francis Jones, alſo citizens of the United States of America, from on board the Hunter, and expreſſed their readineſs to unite with the deponent in any legal meaſures for the reſtoration of the liberty of their countrymen; That they then, in company with Underwood, immediately proceeded to the office of Mr. T. Wortman, and employed him to proſecute a ſuit againſt Tudor Tucker, for his falſe impriſonment of Underwood on board a Britiſh ſhip; That a writ was accordingly iſſued againſt captain Tucker; That the next morning, being Saturday the twenty third inſtant, a writ was iſſued againſt Joſeph Tracey, otherwiſe called Joſeph Placey, and John Mitchell, at the ſuit of Underwood, which was placed in the hands of Mr. Lanſing, the high ſheriff, to be ſerved; That the ſheriff upon receiving theſe writs, and being requeſted to execute the ſame, urged the propriety of waiting upon the Britiſh Conſul, and appriſing him of the circumſtance; That the deponent, together with Mr. G. N Bleecker and Mr. T. Wortman, accompanied the ſheriff to the houſe of Sir John Temple, and the ſheriff then ſtated to him his buſineſs; That Sir John replied in ſubſtance, that he had no authority over Britiſh commanders—that they were independent of him—that the ſheriff muſt proceed to the diſcharge of his official duty—that if captain Tucker reſiſted improperly, ſuch reſiſtance might be made a ſubject of complaint to our government, and a matter of repreſentation to his court; That after taking this prudential precaution, the ſheriff with ſeveral deputies, unattended by any other individuals, except ſuch as were merely employed in rowing the boat, proceeded to the Hunter to execute the writs; That ſhortly afterwards the ſheriff and his attendants returned to the ſhore, bringing John Mitchell with him; That the ſheriff upon returning informed this deponent that he had duly ſerved the proceſs in his poſſeſſion; That captain Tucker had permitted Mitchell to come on ſhore with him, but had prevented Preſſey; and further, that captain Tucker had refuſed to accompany him to the ſhore, in obedience to the writ againſt himſelf; That immediately thereafter the ſheriff, attended by this deponent and T. Wortman, went again to the office of the Mayor, and in their preſence acquainted the Mayor of the arreſt of captain Tucker and Preſſey, and the refuſal of captain Tucker to comply with the command of the writs; That the Mayor immediately wrote a letter to Sir John Temple upon the ſubject, and the deponent and Mr. Wortman waited upon him with it, but Sir John Temple not being home, they returned to the office of the Mayor without leaving it, but inſtantly ſent it to be left at his houſe by Dr. Cook of the ſhip America; That the Hunter being at that moment under way and making ready to ſail, this deponent being apprehenſive that capt. T. would take the alarm & depart the port with Preſſey in confinement, ſuggeſted his apprehenſions to the mayor, who granted a written requeſt to capt. Fry, commander of the fort and federal garriſon on Governor's Iſland, to prevent the Hunter from paſſing that fortreſs; That capt. Fry, upon receiving this letter, and expreſſing ſome doubts of his being legally juſtifiable in obeying them, waited upon the mayor in the preſence of the deponent; That the mayor mentioned to capt. Fry his regret at the abſence of the governor, and the neceſſity that, in ſuch abſence, power ſhould be veſted ſomewhere for the protection of our citizens, and the enforcement of the authority of the laws, requeſted capt. Fry, before he proceeded to extremities, to accompany the ſheriff, and repreſent to capt. Tucker the orders he had received, and the extreme impropriety as well as the dangerous conſequences that would attend his reſiſtance of our laws; That capt. Fry, together with the ſheriff, this deponent, Mr. Wortman, the attorney in the ſuits, and ſeveral other citizens, went in the federal barge to the veſſel; That captain Tucker then ſubmitted to the arreſt, and, as this deponent has been informed, pledged his Britannic majeſty's commiſſion as a ſecurity for his appearance, and permitted Joſeph Preſſey to proceed on ſhore at the return of the barge.

Domeſtic Intelligence.

MARTINSBURGH, Dec. 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Joneſborough, South-Weſtern Territory, to the editor of this paper, dated November 4.

"Mr. William Blount, the late Governor of this State, paſſed through here a few days ſince on his way from North Carolina to the ſeat of government, and relates the following as being his intentions when he engaged in the mad ſpeculative buſineſs; and ſays, that early laſt ſpring, he was applied to by an Engliſh gentleman of conſequence, who informed Mr. Blount that application had been made by ſome Indians and Indian interpreters to the Britiſh miniſters, to make an expedition againſt the Floridas and Louiſiana, in conjunction with any force which the Britiſh could aſſiſt them with from Canada, and that they would rather have Mr. Blount to head them, than any other perſon, as they ſuppoſed he was well acquainted with Indian affairs, and in whom they had the moſt perfect confidence; and the gentleman wiſhed to know if Mr. Blount would agree to take the command; and further ſaid, he would undertake to ſupply Mr. Blount with four Engliſh frigates, laden with military ſtores to meet him at Penſacola in a certain time. Mr. Blount deſired the gentleman to give him three or four days to conſider of it, and he would give him an anſwer. On the gentleman's returning, Mr. Blount ſaid he would agree and furniſh ſome troops from this State, provided the Britiſh government would agree to let him fill the Preſidential chair, and they would leave blanks for him to fill up all the commiſſions in the new conquered country: this was acceded to, and Mr Blount further ſays, if he was only 20 years younger, he would yet put his ſcheme into action, and that ſome enterprizing fellow will embrace the opportunity yet. It is alſo reported here that the Executive have iſſued orders to the commandant of the troops, to prevent Mr. Zachariah Cox from deſcending the Tenneſſee River, as far as the Muſcle Shoals, where he contemplates making a ſettlement. This information may all be depended on as coming from Mr. Blount himſelf.

Am, dear Sir, your's, &c."

NORFOLK, *December 16.*

Yeſterday arrived the ſchooner Eliza captain Moffat, 28 days from Cape Francois. Captain Moffat informs, that a conditional duty had taken place there of 12½ per cent upon all dry goods imported into Hiſpaniola; that is, if the veſſels brought half their cargo in proviſions, the remainder, if of dry goods, were to be entered free of duty. By this veſſel we learn, that the information brought by the brig Amelia, captain Houſton, (and given in our paper of Friday laſt) was erroneous; it is not Commodore Barney who holds the office of Judge of the Admiralty, but captain Adelon, formerly of the Meduſa frigate. Captain M. confirms the account of a proclamation having been iſſued to ſuffer American veſſels to paſs unmoleſted, when bound to real Britiſh ports; but thoſe bound to Engliſh ports in Hiſpaniola, are declared prizes if taken.

By the ſame arrival we alſo learn, that Commodore Barney held no particular command or appointment at preſent.

CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

WEDNESDAY, *DECEMBER* 26.

Mr Livingſton agreeably to the notice he had formerly given, moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the relief and protection of American ſeamen, which was agreed to.

Mr. Griſwold aſked and obtained leave of abſence for his colleague Mr. Edmond for 20 days. Mr. Sitgreaves had leave of abſence for 10 days.

Mr. Kittera aſked and obtained leave of abſence for his colleague Mr. Gallatin, for 6 days.

A report from the committee of claims directed to conſider the bill for the relief of Wm. Imlay, ſent from the Senate was made, recommending an agreement to the ſame, the report being made a ſecond time was referred together with the petition and bill, to a committee of the whole on Thurſday next.

On motion of Mr. Harper, the houſe was reſolved into a committee of the whole, Mr. John Wilkes Kittera in the chair, on the bill directing the mode of taking evidence in the caſes of conteſted elections, and after ſome time ſpent in conſidering the ſame, during which the bill receive ſundry amendments, among others was a clauſe to limit the duration of the law, till the end of the firſt ſeſſion of the ſixth Congreſs. This clauſe was moved by Mr. Havens and ſecond by Mr. Sitgreaves, it was oppoſed by Mr. Harper as deſtruc-

tive to the object of the bill; Mr. Nicholas saw no injury that could result from it, but believed it to be the only mode of reconciling a majority to the bill.

At length the committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Sewal reported from the committee appointed on that part of the President's speech relating to the protection of commerce, That it was proper to regulate the arming of merchants ships, by a legislative provision instead of an executive one: this report was accompanied by circulars from the former Secretary of war, and the present Secretary of the treasury, treating on the same subject; and by bill as a supplement to the act of June 1794, providing punishment for fitting our ships of war or naval armaments.

These papers were ordered to be printed, and the bill having been read a second time, and agreed to be referred to a committee of the whole, a motion was made by Mr. Nicholas, to make it the order of the day for the first Monday in February next, other days were named, viz. Monday and Thursday next.

The question was taken on the most distant day and carried, 40 members rising in favor of it, and but 37 against it.

Gen Shepherd said he had voted for the most distant day under a mistake, as he conceived the motion to be for the first Monday in January, he wished the vote should be reconsidered.

The Speaker informed that such a motion must be seconded by a member who voted in the majority, or it could not be put.

General Morgan who had voted on the same side, With Gen. Shepherd, and wished to give the latter an opportunity of voting according to his intention, seconded the motion.

This question of reconsideration drew on a lengthy but irregular discussion in which the measure of armament was considered as hostile to France, and tending to change our situation in respect to that nation, with whom we were now negociating. It was contended on the other side that it was merely a measure of self defence, at which no nation ought to take umbrage, it was declared to be a peace measure because it regulated the natural right of merchants to arm, by obliging them to secure the country against an improper use of their arms.

The question on reconsidering being put there appeared 38 in its favor and 44 against it, so the question was lost and this business is the order of the day for the first Monday in February next.

Adjourned.

RICHMOND, DECEMBER 19.

Married—on the 13th ultimo. by the Rev Mr. Chastain, Alexander Mitchell Esq. aged one hundred and nine years (much afflicted with the palsey) to the amiable and accomplished Miss Jane Hammond, aged sixteen years—both of Buckingham county. It may not be improper to mention that the parties previously applied to a circuit preacher the Rev. Mr. Saunders (the Rev. Mr. Chastain at the time being absent) who refused to perform the solemn ceremony, alledging that the intended union was contrary to nature.

The Time Piece.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 29.

The day before yesterday, says a late Paris paper, there was a public distribution of premiums, at the ci-devant college of Louis le Grand, an establishment instituted by the legislative body, for the education of the children of patriots ruined by the revolution Citizen Champagne director of the College, made a speech suitable to the occasion, which was answered by Francois de Neufchateau, minister of the interior. Premiums were distributed for mathematics, natural history, Latin and French translations, drawing, &c. The spectators appeared astonished at the surprising progress of the young students, and shewed marks of the tenderest sensibility on hearing the names of the sons of several illustrious victims of Robespierre's tyranny. Tears gushed from the minister's eyes when he crowned the son of the unfortunate and courageous Phillipeaux, his intimate friend. After the ceremony the minister gave a dinner to the professors, and such of the students as had distinguished themselves, at which he appeared like a tender father, surrounded by his friends and children.

Captain Russel, arrived at Marblehead, in 52 days, from Bordeaux, sailed in company with captains Brown and Jarvis, for New York.

The United States' Gazette of Tuesday evening insinuates, that Tench Cox has been dismissed from the office of Commissioner of the revenue. He deserved this at the hands of adminstration; for though he did the duties of his office faithfully, he asserted the right of a citizen to have and express on all fit occasions, an opinion of his own.

[Aurora.

The army of observation in Westphalia is to be considerably augmented A new congress is to be formed at Hildesheim to regulate the provisioning and pay of the troops. It appears that the king of Prussia is alarmed or pretends to be alarmed at the establishment of a republic on the left of the Rhine and the manifestoes of the French distributed on the right, to rouse the people to recover their rights.

General Dutertre had been called to an account for the money he had received, to escort the deputies to Rochefort. He was arrested—but escaped towards the army of Germany. The directory have ordered him to be seized.

Advices from Straisburgh of October 15th. speak in strong terms of peace, grounded on letters from Germany and Italy. They assure us that the emperor has agreed to abandon Mantua, the principal obstacle, and that this was the reason that Buonaparte had consented to prolong the armistice for twenty days, beginning with 4th Vendemiaire, Sept 25.

Extract of a letter from Robert Folges, captain of the ship John, of Boston to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

SIR.

I send you this by my pilot, whom I have sent with my long boat loaded with passengers, to try to land them; he can inform you of the distressed situation of the ship John, of Boston, and the unhappy people that are obliged to remain on board of her, expecting every ebb-tide to go to pieces. I left Hamburgh the 25th October, and got on this Shoal on the 22d inst. The main and mizen masts have been cut away, and the ship cannot stand the ice much longer. Fifty people get in the long boat and forty remain on board. Please to write to Mr. Benjamin Joy, of Boston, who is my owner. My cargo is iron, cordage, gin, linen, passengers, glass, &c. My third officer, Wm. Swain, of Nantucket, with six young men, were lost in the ice on the 21st inst. in trying to save the crew of a sloop that was foundering.

The people that left the vessel in the long boat got on shoar upon an uninhabited island—Nothing further is known.

DIED

At Falmouth, Nov. 28th, Mr. *Hate Evil Hall*, aged 91 years. He has now living 341 children, viz.

13 children—113 grand children—214 children's grand children—1 grand child's grand child.

65 of the above have been married, which makes an addition of 65 children by marriage.

ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

		Day.
Brig Mary, Ward,	Boston,	14
—— William, Rathboon,	Newport,	14
Schr. John, Dagget,	Boston,	—
—— Betsey, Lovett,	Cape Francois,	30
Sloop Fanny, Warren,	St. Bartholomew's,	—

THEATRE,
JOHN STREET.

THIS EVENING,
WILL BE PRESENTED,
A Celebrated Comedy, called,
A CURE FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

Written by the Author of, *The Way to get Married, Children in the Wood*, performed with more applause than any Comedy since *The School for Scandal.*

Young Rapid,	Mr. Hodgkinson.
Old Rapid,	Johnson.
Vortex,	Simpson.
Sir Hubert Stanley,	Tyler.
Charles Stanley,	Martin.
Farmer Oatland,	Prigmore.
Bronze,	Hallam jun.
Hearsly,	Fawcett.
Principal Waiter,	Miller.
Under Waiter,	M'Knight.
Vortex's Servant,	Leonard.
Sir Hubert's Servant,	Lee.
Landlord,	Roberts.
And Frank Oatland,	Jefferson.
Jessy Oatland,	Mrs. Hodgkinson.
Miss. Vortex,	Miss Westry.
And Ellen Vortex,	Mrs. Hallam.

To which will be added,
A Comic Opera, called, The
POOR SOLDIER.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
Will be revived, the Comedy of
NOTORIETY.
With the Favourite Farce of
THREE WEEKS AFTER MARRIAGE.

☞ Doors open at half past five, and curtain drawn up a quarter past six.

JUST RECEIVED BY
WARNER & SCHUYLER,
No. 70, MAIDEN LANE:

Gold and Silver Watches of almost every description;	Main Springs; Dial Plates; Inside Chains; Glasses of all sizes,
Gold Chains, Seals, and Gilt, and Steel Watch Chains, Seals and Keys;	And a variety of Clocks

November 24 3taw. 1m.

126

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of Josiah G. Pierson deceased, or the firm of Josiah G. Pierson and Brothers, are requested to bring them in, properly attested, to either of the subscribers; and all those who are indebted to the said Josiah G. Pierson, deceased, or the firm of Josiah G. Pierson and Brothers, aforesaid, are desired to make payment to the said subscribers without delay, to prevent trouble.

ISAAC PIERSON,
WILLIAM BOYD,
JOHN MERSEREAU, } Executors.

N. B. The friends of the deceased, and the public are respectfully informed that the business at the factory and store will still be continued as usual, under the firm of Josiah G. Pierson and Brothers; where all orders shall be punctually attended to.

December 29th. 3tw. 3m.

FOR CHARLESTON, (S. C.)
To touch at Norfolk, Virginia, and to sail on the 28th inst.

The Sloop CATY, Capt. DAVID SMITH. a stout vessel, of about sixty five tons burthen, and almost new, now lying at the Coffee House Slip. She has very comfortable accommodations for passengers—is well found, and sails fast. For freight or passage, enquire of the captain on board, or to

STEWART & JONES.

December 22. 3t.

PROPOSALS,
For Printing by Subscription,
A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS,
Prose and Poetical.
By MARGARETTA V. FAUGERES.

CONDITIONS.

1. It shall be printed on good paper, with a handsome type, similar to that of the former volume, and ornamented with an engraving.

2. It will contain about 300 pages, and delivered to subscribers at *six shillings* stitched, or neatly bound and lettered at *one dollar.*

3. It will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to defray the expences of printing.

TO those who have read the works of Mrs. FAUGERES, annexed to the writings of her mother Mrs. BLEECKER, not long since published, no recommendation is necessary: Those who admire, and wish to encourage original and correct American genius, may expect ample gratification from the perusal of this collection.

The contents of this volume, as well as of the former, being miscellaneous and entirely unconnected, it may be bound as a separate book, or as a second volume of the works of Mrs. Bleecker and Mrs. Faugeres. [The Publisher.

☞ Subscriptions will be received by T. KIRK, No. 112 Chatham street; at the READING ROOM, in Water street, and at the different Bookstores in this city.

December 15. 3taw. tf.

FOR SALE,
At No. 91, Pearl street, near the Old Slip.

TWO STOUT handsome English Hair Trunks of different sizes from three to four feet long

December 15. tf.

FOR SALE.
AT H. CARITAT'S
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
Pearl street, No. 93,
And just received by the Fabius from Havre,

FRENCH BOOKS on Metaphysics, Politics, Agriculture, and of elegant and entertaining Literature, with two copies only of a new celebrated work on the Origin of all Religious Worship, in 12 vols. 8vo. and a book of plates, of 4 vols. 4to. by Dupuis, of the former Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, who has employed 20 years of his life in writing it. Also elegant prints, coloured and plain, relative to history, and various other subjects.

H. CARITAT likewise informs the public that since his Catalogue is come out, he has added about 350 English and 100 French volumes to his library. a catalogue of which will be found there in writing,

N. B. Fifty sets at least of the new Novels which appeared in 1796 and 97, make part of his collection, besides new plays. A large number of the latest publications, are also expected every day. Among those just received, are the Annual Register for 1796; Zimmerman on National Pride; and Bisset's Sketches of Democracy. Nov. 6. 3tw 1f.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all persons indebted to the estate of JONAS HUMBERT, of the city of New York, Baker, an Insolvent Debtor, to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers. And all persons having legal demands against the said estate, are requested to present them without delay.

PETER A. SCHENCK,
JOHN MERSEREAU, } Assignees of the said
JOHN BREATH. } Insolvent.

M December 18. 1aw. 4w.

Selected Poetry.

THE DOVES,

By William Cowper, Esq.

REAS'NING at ev'ry step he treads,
Man yet mistakes his way,
While meaner things, whom instinct leads,
Are rarely known to stray.

One silent eve I wander'd late,
And heard the voice of love;
The turtle thus address'd her mate,
And sooth'd the list'ning dove—

Our mutual bond of faith and truth,
No time shall disengage;
Those blessings of our early youth,
Shall cheer our latest age:

While innocence without disguise,
And constancy sincere,
Shall fill the circles of those eyes,
And mine can read them there;

Those ills that wait on all below
Shall ne'er be felt by me,
Or, gently felt, and only so,
As being shar'd with thee.

When lightnings flash among the trees,
Or kites are hov'ring near,
I fear lest thee alone they seize,
And know no other fear.

'Tis then I feel myself a wife,
And press thy wedded side,
Resolv'd an union, form'd for life,
Death never shall divide.

But Oh! if fickle and unchaste,
(Forgive a transient thought)
Thou could become unkind at last,
And scorn thy pe'ent lot.

No need of lightnings from on high,
Or kites with cruel beak;
Deny'd th' endearments of thine eye,
This widow'd heart would break.

Thus sang the sweet sequester'd bird,
Soft as the passing wind,
And I recorded what I heard—
A lesson for mankind.

ANECDOTE.

AN Irishman travelling in a street that was paved, a dog accosted him with a threatning growl. The traveller attempted to pull up one of the paving stones to throw at him, but it was fast. *Arrah*, says Paddy, *what a country is this, where stones are tied, and dogs let loose!*

PROPERTY FOR SALE & TO LET.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, and to Let, and Lease, the following property, viz.—One large two story house to be let, at Corlaer's hook, pleasantly situated, with a large yard and a pump of excellent water. It has every conveniency for the accommodation of a family.—Also at Corlaer's Hook, to let, a small house, with a large lot for a garden, and good water near the door.—A large red store, on the wharf at Corlaer's hook, roomy and well calculated for storing the cargoes of ships, or any other property.—A large Coopers shop in the same neighbourhood, with a fire place; together with several hundred feet of ground, fronting on the river.

The Subscriber has also a number of lots to lease or let, of ground formerly belonging to Alderman Bayard, adjacent to this city.—He will likewise dispose of, at very low rates, for cash, or in exchange for other property, the remains of a store of DRY GOODS, including almost every article in that line—For further particulars, enquire of.

THOMAS GARDNER.

May 29. No. 212, William-street. tf.

SEVERAL cases of HATS, London superfine BROADCLOTHS, and a small assortment of CUTLERY and HARDWARE, received by the Factor from London, will be sold at a small advance, wholesale or retail, for cash or good bills, or exchanged for DRUGS, MEDICINES or PERFUMERY, by the subscriber,

JAMES ARNOLD No. 170, Water street.

Sept. 25. 3tw. 2f.

BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar street, on reasonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. 12w. tf.

December 11.

JOHN S. HUNN,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER;

No. 51 Murray-Street, opposite the College.

BEGS leave to inform his friends in this City, and the Public in general, that he continues to draw every kind of Instrument in the Conveyancing line with neatness and precision, and on the most reasonable terms. From a long practice and attention to the conveyancing business, he has the flattering Expectation of rendering general satisfaction.—He also copies, reduces, enlarges and ornaments MAPS and DRAFTS of Houses, Buildings or Lands, either from Original Plans, Maps, Fieldbooks, or Deeds, or from description; and in such a manner and at such prices as he trusts, will meet the approbation of those who are pleased to employ him. March 29. ev. W.

Remarkable Cures for Lameness.

WHEREAS there are a number of persons afflicted with LAMENESS, proceeding from divers causes, which, from their long standing, and obstinate resistance to application, appear to be of an irremediable nature. Such persons are hereby respectfully informed, that a person resident in this city, who, from repeated and successful experience, can with confidence, assure them, that he can administer an easy, safe and effectual application, to the removal of the causes, and complete curing of such lameness, to the rectifying of distorted bones and joints; lameness proceeding from wounds, bruises, &c. those of an unfortunate derivation from the birth, as twisted feet, &c.

The possessor of this excellent art, (which he presumes is unknown to every other person on the continent, except one) takes this method of informing the public, that a number of recent instances of the surprising results to the course of operation above alluded to, afford the most satisfactory demonstration of the unequalled virtues of the *Carbolicon*. The ease with which it operates, occasioning no painful sensations, and the wonderful power of its operation, in assimilating the bones, are at once truly admirable and astonishing.

Many persons from birth, and many, who from other divers unfortunate accidents, have been rendered cripples of a deplorable description, have received relief beyond the most sanguine expectation. Even when necessitated to the use of crutches, have, by virtue of its wonderful properties, been enabled to walk, and act independent of the aid of art. In short, the process has never been known to fail in the production of the most excellent effects, in all cases of cripples, whereto applied.

Any person applying at No 57, Roosevelt-street, 2d door from Rutger's street, may be satisfied as to their minutest inquiries; every possible attention will be paid to persons applying for relief in the above cases.

Sept. 22. 3t w. 3 m.

Soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be procured, will be published

AN EPIC POEM,

IN TWELVE BOOKS,

ENTITLED

THE COLUMBIAD;

CONTAINING.

A HISTORY of America, from its earliest settlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, sieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illustrating historic and geographic difficulties, from men of the first ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be published in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the finest paper, illustrated by the most learned Annotations, and embellished by the best plates, which can be procured.

Subscriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-store, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boston; and all the other Book-stores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

FOR SALE,

By William Hillyer, in South-street,

1000 Sides Soal Leather;
100 Barrels Superfine Flour;
70 ditto kiln-dryed Indian Meal;
14 Pipes best Holland Gin;
40 Firkins Butter, &c. &c.
And GROCERIES, as usual.

November 17. 3tw. 6w.

For Sale.

A LOT of Ground, twenty five feet front, by one hundred in depth, situate in Murray street, opposite the College. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, adjoining the premises,

JOHN S. HUNN.

J. TAYLOR,

(At Mr. BUTLER's) No. 91, PEARL-STREET,

HAS FOR SALE, a small assortment of coat and waistcoat patterns of various kinds, suitable for the present and approaching seasons; which he will dispose of for cash, either singly or together, at the sterling cost, with the addition of the importation duties.

Also, a few copies of Edward Rushton's letter to George Washington, on Negro slavery.

FRESH GADEN SEEDS.

A General assortment of seeds for sale by the subscriber, at Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parsnip, endive, cellary, persely, radish, turnip, lettice, and onion seeds.

JOHN HASTINGS,

Gardener, opposite to the methodist church, Brooklyn, where may likewise be had, fruit and forest trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to.

Sept. 15. t f

New Music & Instruments.

WILLIAM HOWE

Has received by the ship Factor and Belvidere, from London, and for sale at his Wholesale and Retail Music and Musical Instrument Warehouse, No. 320, Pearl-Street (late Mr. Dubois)

A general assortment of

GRAND and Square, Patent and Common Piano Forte's, Bassoons, Clarionet's, Hautboys and Bag-pipes; Reeds for do. Flutes of various kinds; Violins, Bows and Strings of the best quality with a variety of new music, and ruled music paper with every article in the music line, which will be sold low for cash, or approved notes of a short date.

N. B. Barrel Organs made and repaired, and old Organs accurately set to music.

November 13, 1m.

PRINTING, IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

WHEREAS JOHN ROOSEVELT, of the city of New York, gentleman, being indebted to the subscriber, John Post, by bond bearing date the fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, in the penal sum of six hundred and seventy-two pounds, current money of the State of New York, conditioned for the payment of three hundred and thirty-six pounds, with lawful interest, in manner, and at the time therein mentioned. The said John Roosevelt did by indenture, bearing date the same day and year aforesaid, to secure the payment thereof, mortgage to the said John Post, all that certain lot of ground and premises, situate, lying and being in the fifth ward in the city of New-York, on the east side of James street, bounded north by the ground of Mr. Tenike; east in the rear by the ground belonging to the said John Roosevelt; on the south by the ground of Mr. James Cromline; and on the west by the said James Street, it being No 66. in said street, containing in breadth, in front and rear, twenty five feet, and in length on each side, one hundred feet, more or less, together with all and singular the premises with the appurtenances, to the same, belonging or in any way appertaining—AND WHEREAS the condition of the said bond, not having been performed, Notice is therefore hereby given to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and pursuant to the act in such case made and provided, the said above described premises will be sold at the Tontine Coffee House, in the city of New-York, the fifth day of March next at 12 o'clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated this 30th day of August, 1797.

Fr. 1 aw. 6m. JOHN POST.

BY order of the honorable Robert R. Livingston Esq. Chancellor of the state of New-York, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of John Cotton, an insolvent debtor, that they shew cause, if any they have, before the said Chancellor, at his chambers situate in the city of New-York, on Tuesday the sixth day of February next, why an assignment of the said John Cotton's estate should not be made, and the said John Cotton be discharged agreeable to an act of the legislature of the state of New York entitled "an act for giving relief in cases of insolvency," passed 21st March 1788. Dated 18th Dec. 1797. JOHN COTTON.

John Utt and Lawrence Corven, two of the petitioning creditors, Dec. 22.

Fr. 1a. w. 6w. Corns. Bogert, Atty.

Zimmerman on National Pride.

PROPOSALS, BY J. BECK,

For publishing by subscription, a work just printed in London, and received by the very last arrivals from thence, written by the celebrated Dr. J. G Zimmerman, Aulic Counsellor and Physician to his Britannic Majesty at Hanover, and author of the Effects of Solitude on the Mind, entitled,

ESSAY ON NATIONAL PRIDE;

With Memoirs of the Author's Life and Writings.

CONDITIONS.

THIS work will contain about 260 pages, octavo; will be printed on a handsome type, on good paper, and delivered to subscribers at one dollar in blue. The price to non-subscribers will be enhanced. The work will be put to press as soon as it meets with sufficient encouragement. A list of subscribers names will be added to this work.—N. B. The London edition sells for one dollar and a half in boards.

☞ Subscriptions are received by the different booksellers.

PURSUANT to an order of the honourable Robert R. Livingston, esq; Chancellor of the state of New York, upon the petition of Enos Merry, an insolvent debtor, in conjunction with so many of his creditors as have debts bona fide owing to them by the said Enos Merry, amounting at least to three fourths of all the money owing by the said Enos Merry, all the creditors of the said Enos Merry are hereby required to shew cause, if any they have, before the said Chancellor, by the first Tuesday in February next, at his dwelling house, in the city of New York, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, why an assignment should not be made of the said Enos Merry's estate for the benefit of all his creditors, and the said Enos Merry discharged, according to an act of the Legislature of the state of New York, entitled, "An Act for giving relief in cases of Insolvency," passed 21st March, 1788. Dated the 4th of December, 1797.

ENOS MERRY.

George Frazer, one of the petitioning creditors. } M.

December 11. 12w.6w.

HATS.

PETER VANDER HOEF, JUN. HATTER,

No. 49, Water-Street, New-York, near Counties Slip.

INFORMS his friends and customers that he manufactures, and has constantly in readiness for sale upon the lowest terms,

MENS & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

Of every quality—*Also*, Ladies and childrens English imported Hats, to be sold by the single hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may best suit the purchaser.—A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase by the quantity, to sell again.

April, 26. tf.